

Environment Protection - 100 x 44

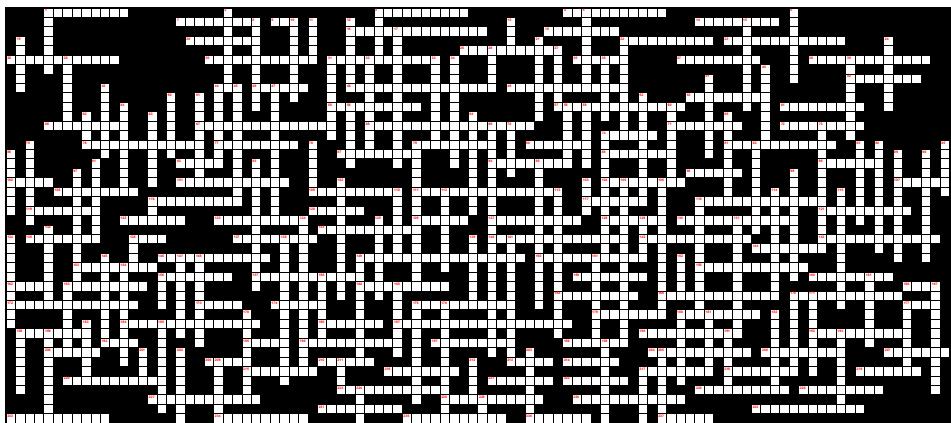
Across

1 Death rate. (9)

3 The accumulation of molecules of a gas to form a thin film on the surface of a solid. (10)

4 An organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen (11)

7 Discoloration of normally green plant parts caused by disease, lack of nutrients, or various air pollutants. Also called green sickness. (9)



9 The residue that remains when something is burned. (3)

14 A system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment. (9)

16 Powdered or granular carbon used for purifying by adsorption. (9,6)

18 A fibrous amphibole; used for making fireproof articles; (9)

inhaling fibers can cause lung cancer. (8)

20 The entire system of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal. (8)

22 Harmful to plants. (10)

23 A rating of the purity of water based on a count of fecal bacteria. (8,5)

25 lacking affinity for water; tending to repel and not absorb water; tending

not to dissolve in or mix with or be wetted by water. (11)

28 The addition of a fluoride to the water supply (to prevent dental decay). (12)

30 The removal of salt (especially from sea water). (12)

31 The branch of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests. (12)

35 To draw off the upper layer of liquid after the heavier materials have settled. (6)

37 Any agent that destroys or prevents the growth of fungi. (9)

38 Gradual increase in the near surface temperature of the Earth. (6,7)

42 The process of exposing to air (so as to purify). (8)

44 Low-lying

45	wet land with grassy vegetation; usually is a transition zone between land and water. (3)	53	Alkaline water containin g dissolved salts. (4,5)	emanating from business establish ments such as stores, markets, office buildings, restaurant s, shopping centers, and theaters. (10,5)	acidic derivative of benzene; used in manufact uring and as a disinfecta nt and antiseptic; poisonous if taken internally. (6)	80	A mixture of decaying vegetation and manure; used as a fertilizer. (7)				
46	A suspensio n of insoluble particles (as plaster of paris or lime or clay etc.) usually in water. (6)	55	The process of adapting to something (such as environm ental conditions). (10)	57	Removal of chlorine from a substance. (14)	68	An air pollution abatement device that removes pollutants from motor vehicle exhaust. (9,9)	76	The process of removing solid particles from a liquid. (13)	81	The atmospher ic layer between the troposphe re and the mesosphe re. (12)
48	Harm to lakes and rivers resulting from the release of excessive waste heat into them. (7,9)	61	Undesira ble state of the natural environm ent being contamina ted with harmful substance s as a conseque nce of human activities. (9)	71	Pollution discharge d into the atmosphere from smokestac ks. (8)	77	A light strong brittle gray toxic bivalent metallic element, hazardous to human health when inhaled as an airborne pollutant. (9)	87	Any natural or artificial holding area used to store, regulate, or control water. (9)		
49	A halocarbo n in which some hydrogen atoms have been replaced by fluorine; used in refrigerat ors and aerosols. (13)	66	Transfor mation of a substance produced by the action of heat. (9)	72	A communit y of organisms where each member is eaten in turn by another member. (4,5)	79	An agent (as heat or radiation or a chemical) that destroys microorga nisms that might carry disease. (9)	88	Any agent that causes stress to an organism. (8)		
67	Solid waste	74	A toxic white soluble crystalline	92	Chlorop hyll- containin g aquatic organisms without stems, roots and leaves. (5)	94	Muddine ss created by stirring up sediment or having				

foreign particles suspended. (9)	104 Resistance of a liquid to sheer forces (and hence to flow). (9)	111 (H ₂ S) Gas emitted during organic decomposition. (8,8)	pressure higher than outside. (6)	among its man-made and natural features. (10)
96 The outlet of a river or drain or other source of water. (7)	107 Small scales from animal skins or hair or bird feathers that can cause allergic reactions in some people. (6)	116 Water heavily contaminated with animal, human, or food waste. (10)	121 A layer in the stratosphere (at approximately 20 miles) that contains a concentration of ozone sufficient to block most ultraviolet radiation from the sun. (5,5)	128 Diffusion of molecules through a semipermeable membrane from a place of higher concentration to a place of lower concentration until the concentration on both sides is equal. (7)
98 A parasitic plant lacking chlorophyll, leaves, true stems and roots and reproducing by spores. (6)	108 An area of the ozone layer (near the poles) that is seasonally depleted of ozone. (5,4)	117 Matter that remains after something has been removed. (7)	122 Applying a pesticide so as to create a foggy envelope. (7)	130 Any agent that destroys microorganisms that might carry disease. (13)
100 Low-lying wet land with grassy vegetation; usually is a transition zone between land and water. (5)	109 The process of decomposition of organic compounds by interaction with water. (10)	118 A chemical reaction in which an acid and a base interact with the formation of a salt. (14)	123 Atmospheric moisture that has condensed because of cold. (10)	133 Preventing especially liquids to pass or diffuse through. (11)
101 A measure of the ability of a solution to carry an electrical current. (12)	119 Any substance that can be metabolized by an organism to give energy and build tissue. (8)	126 A natural flow of ground water. (6)	127 The configuration of a surface and the relations	135 Rain containing acids that form in the atmosphere
120 An enclosed space with air				

e when industrial gas emissions (especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) combine with water. (4,4)	organic compounds from a fluid by forcing an airstream through it. (3,9)	wastewater, where heavier particles sink to the bottom for removal and disposal. (8,4)	area that has been filled in. (8)	168 Any disease-producing agent especially a virus or bacterium or other microorganism. (9)
136 Tiny particles trapped in vapour in a gas stream. (4)	143 Decaying caused by bacterial or fungal action. (13)	153 The regions of the surface and atmosphere of the Earth. (9)	160 Waste matter that contaminates the water, air or soil. (9)	169 The procedure of making some object free of live bacteria or other microorganisms
137 A chemical used to kill pests (as rodents or insects). (9)	144 Any substance that evaporates readily. (8)	155 The consecutive generation of useful thermal and electric energy from the same fuel source. (12)	162 A waste pipe that carries away sewage or surface water. (5)	170 The geology of ground water, in relation to occurrence, distribution and effects of ground water. (12)
140 A phenomenon associated with surface tension and resulting in the elevation or depression of liquids in capillaries. (9,6)	146 The process of flocculating; forming woolly cloudlike aggregations. (12)	163 A unit used in estimating fuel requirements for heating a building. (6,3)	164 The state of being clean and conducive to health. (10)	172 The branch of biotechnology that uses biological process to overcome environmental problems. (14)
142 A treatment system that removes volatile	149 (CFC) An inert, nontoxic, and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants. (18)	156 The act of removing floating material from the surface of a liquid. (8)	166 A pit or tank that catches liquid runoff for drainage or disposal. (4)	173 Minerals
	150 A holding area for	157 The act of burning something completely; reducing it to ashes. (12)	159 A low	

	that water picks up as it passes through the air, over and under the ground, or from household s and industry. (5)	an effect greater than the sum of their individual effects. (9)	initial value (in particular, the time for half the atoms in a radioactive substance to disintegrate). (4,4)	bog. (5)	chemicals . (11)
174	The precipitat e produced by sewage treatment. (6)	184 Movement or exchange of water between the atmosphere and earth. (10,5)	190 The recovery of useful substance s from waste products. (11)	196 Any physical, chemical, biological , or radiologic al substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water, or soil. (11)	206 A chemical added to a pesticide to increase its activity. (9)
175	The slow passage of a liquid through a filtering medium. (11)	186 Food that is discarded (as from a kitchen). (7)	192 Mechanical pulverizin g of solid waste. (11)	197 Involving risk or danger. (9)	207 The time that elapses between a stimulus and the response to it. (7)
177	Rodent or insect that is injurious to health or the environm ent. (4)	187 A colourless non-flammabl e toxic liquid used as a solvent for fats and oils; because of its toxicity its use as a cleaning fluid or fire extinguish er has declined. (19)	194 Sedimen tary materials composed of fine or intermedi ate-sized mineral particles. (4)	198 Containi ng or dissolved in water. (7)	208 Materials discarded from manufact uring operations that may be suitable for reprocessi ng. (5)
179	Having a pH greater than 7. (8)	188 The time required for something to fall to half its	195 Low land that is seasonally flooded; has more woody plants than a marsh and better drainage than a	200 A shallow pond where waste water is purified by the action of sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen. (6)	210 Compact ing solid wastes into blocks to facilitate easy handling. (6)
180	The working together of two things (muscles or drugs for example) to produce			204 Clumping of solid particles in wastewater to settle out impurities with the aid of	213 A cloud of fine particles suspended in a gas. (5)
					214 Any agent (person or animal or microorga

				Down
				1 (Hg) A heavy silvery toxic univalent and bivalent metallic element. (7)
215	Any form of animal or plant life. (8)	221 A tank that holds the water used to flush a toilet. (7)	223 Preventing infection by inhibiting the growth or action of microorganisms. (12)	228 The treatment of disease (especially cancer) by exposure to radiation from a radioactive substance. (11)
216	Discharge water (e.g. from industrial establishments) mixed with waste matter. (8)	222 A low area where the land is saturated with water. (7)	230 Conversion of coal to a gaseous product. (12)	233 Weakening in force or intensity. (11)
217	The percentage of salt in water. (8)	225 Large tank where solid matter or sewage is disintegrated by bacteria. (6,4)	231 The branch of geology that studies water on the earth and in the atmosphere: its distribution and uses and conservation. (9)	234 The entire geographical area drained by a river and its tributaries. (5,5)
218	Substance or chemical that kills or controls algae. (8)	226 Erosion by friction. (9)	232 A colourless poisonous gas; made by the oxidation of methanol. (12)	235 Underground water that is held in the soil and in pervious rocks. (6,5)
219	A colourless odourless gas used as a fuel. (7)	227 The property of something that can be pervaded by a liquid (as by osmosis or		3 Having a pH of less than 7. (6)
220	A furnace for burning waste under controlled conditions. (11)			5 An instrument to measure dosage or exposure. (9)
				6 Having a strong distinctive fragrance. (8)
				8 A device for heating substances above their boiling point; used to manufacture chemicals or to sterilize

	surgical instruments. (10)	used to dispose off solid waste without environmental controls. (4)	24 The process in which one substance takes up or holds another (by either absorption or adsorption). (8)	with soap. (4,5)	oxidation or chemical action. (9)
10	An animal that feeds on plants. (9)		32 A chemical used to kill insects. (11)		43 Appraisal of the biological activity of a substance by testing its effect on an organism and comparing the result with some agreed standard. (8)
11	A compound in which the hydrogen atoms of a hydrocarbon have been replaced by bromine and other halogen atoms; very stable; used in fire extinguishers although it is thought to release bromine that depletes the ozone layer. (5)	15 Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substance s. (5,5)	26 A radioactive gaseous element formed by the disintegration of radium. (5)	33 A surface-active agent that promotes the formation of an emulsion. (10)	
12	A substance that initiates or accelerates a chemical reaction without itself being affected. (8)	17 Adaptation to a new climate (a new temperature or altitude or environment). (15)	27 A mixture with properties between those of a solution and fine suspension. (7)	34 The conversion of a solid or a gas into a liquid. (12)	44 Possible to burn. (9)
13	A site	19 Crushed glass. (6)	29 Autoclave consisting of a vessel in which plant or animal materials are digested. (8)	36 A cloud of solid or liquid particles in a gas. (7)	45 A hypothesis that smoke and debris rising from massive fires of a nuclear war could block sunlight for weeks or months, cooling the earth's surface. (7,6)
		21 No longer inhabited. (9)	31 Water that is not hard (does not contain salts that interfere with the formation of lather	39 Living or active in the absence of free oxygen. (9)	47 Radiation lying in the ultraviolet range; wave lengths
		22 Liable to decay or spoil or become putrid. (11)		40 A product made during the manufacture of something else. (9)	
				41 A state of deterioration in metals caused by	

shorter than light but longer than X rays. (11,4)	water for wells and springs etc. (7)	64 The totality of surrounding conditions . (11)	74 Inhalation of others' tobacco smoke. (7,7)	spread of algae in lake water. (5,5)
50 Weight per unit volume. (7)	58 The branch of biology concerned with the relations between organisms and their environment. (7)	65 The most basic unit of measurement of ozone level. (6,4)	75 A surface-active chemical widely used in industry and laundering. (9)	83 A tank in which solids settle to the bottom and are subsequently removed as sludge. (9)
51 Any substance that can cause or aggravate cancer. (10)	59 The type of environment in which an organism or group normally lives or occurs. (7)	69 (ESP) A device that removes particles from a gas stream (smoke) after combustion occurs. (13,12)	78 Fine solid particles of ash that are carried into the air when fuel is combusted. (3,3)	84 Disinfection of water by the addition of small amounts of chlorine or a chlorine compound. (12)
52 A radioactive isotope of an element; produced either naturally or artificially. (12)	60 The pumping of water from a groundwater basin in excess of the supply flowing into the basin. (9)	70 A vast treeless plain in the arctic regions between the ice cap and the tree line. (6)	79 Warming that results when solar radiation is trapped by the atmosphere; caused by atmospheric gases that allow sunshine to pass through but absorb heat that is radiated back from the warmed surface of the earth. (10,6)	85 A source of danger. (6)
54 Fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon and hydrogen content (6,4)	62 A small loosely aggregate mass of flocculent material suspended in or precipitated from a liquid. (4)	73 (CO) A colourless, odourless, poisonous gas produced by incomplete combustion of carbon. (6,8)	86 Plant materials and animal waste used as fuel. (7)	89 The diversity of plant and animal life in a particular habitat (or in the world as a
56 Underground bed or layer yielding ground	63 Slightly salty. (8)	82 The dense		

	whole). (12)	97 Capable of being decomposed by e.g. bacteria. (13)	110 A device to trap pollutants in emissions. (8)	116 Wet spongy ground of decomposing vegetation. (3)	n gases and smoke can be evacuated . (5)
90	The branch of medical science dealing with the transmission and control of disease. (12)	99 The act of purifying liquids through boiling. (12)	112 Transmission of energy through space or any medium. Also known as radiant energy. (9)	118 The oxidation of ammonium compounds in dead organic material into nitrates and nitrites by soil bacteria (making nitrogen available to plants). (13)	131 The strength of a solution; number of molecules of a substance in a given volume (expressed as moles/cubic meter). (13)
91	The process of decomposing organic matter (as in sewage) by bacteria. (9)	102 The emission of water vapour from the leaves of plants. (13)	103 The uranium-containing heart of a nuclear reactor, where energy is released. (4)	113 Areas where sewage sludge is dumped and dried. (11,5)	132 A substance that is emitted or released. (9)
93	A treatment process used in water systems by adding pressure to force water through a semi-permeable membrane . (7,7)	105 Wastewater tanks in which floating wastes are skimmed off and settled solids are removed for disposal. (13,5)	114 The process of absorbing nutrients into the body after digestion. (12)	124 Any form of life or plants that are threatened with extinction . (10,7)	134 Designed to be disposed of after use. (10)
95	The removal of minerals and mineral salts from a liquid (especially from water). (16)	106 Unwanted materials emanating from an industrial operation. (10,5)	115 The branch of molecular biology that studies the use of microorganisms to perform specific industrial processes. (13)	125 A chemical that is sprayed on plants and causes their leaves to fall off. (9)	136 A conduit to carry off smoke. (4)
				129 A large tall chimney through which combustion	138 A distinct and pure substance formed by the union of two or more elements in definite proportion by weight. (8,8)
					139 Single-

celled or noncellular	substance reacts with oxygen to give heat and light. (10)	158 Any substance that can cause an allergy. (8)	drying (e.g., calcium oxide absorbs water and is used to remove moisture). (9)	(5,5)
spherical or spiral or rod-shaped organisms lacking chlorophyll that reproduce by fission. (8)	149 The preservation and careful management of the environment and of natural resources. (12)	161 Clay or silt or gravel carried by rushing streams and deposited where the stream slows down (8)	175 Composed of distinct particles. (11)	180 Agitate by introducing air or compressed gas. (8)
141 Synthesis of compounds with the aid of radiant energy (especially in plants). (14)	151 Water that is unsafe to drink. (10)	163 Removal of mud from the bottom of water bodies. (8)	176 Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes. (13)	181 The wide part of a river where it nears the sea; fresh and salt water mix. (7)
145 A disease associated with inhalation of asbestos fibres. (10)	152 Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted. (5)	165 The degree to which something is poisonous. (8)	177 The aggregate of small plant and animal organisms that float or drift in great numbers in fresh or salt water. (8)	182 The addition of hydrogen, removal of oxygen, or addition of electrons to an element or compound. (9)
147 The process of oxidizing; the addition of oxygen to a compound with a loss of electrons; always occurs accompanied by reduction. (9)	154 Having a strong affinity for water; tending to dissolve in, mix with, or be wetted by water. (11)	167 Decaying caused by bacterial or fungal action. (12)	178 The lowest temperature at which the vapor above a liquid can be ignited in air.	183 Depending on free oxygen or air. (7)
148 A process in which a	156 Carbon dust formed by incomplete combustion. (4)	170 A chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth. (9)	171 A substance that promotes	184 Any of five related nonmetall

ic elements (fluorine or chlorine or bromine or iodine or astatine) that are all monovale nt and readily form negative ions. (7)	(9) 201 A thin fog with condensat ion near the ground. (4)	211 (Pb) A heavy metal that is hazardous to health when inhaled or swallowe d. (4)
189 The process whereby fluids pass through a filter or a filtering medium. (10)	 202 An epidemic that is geographi cally widesprea d; occurring throughou t a region or even throughou t the world. (8)	 212 All the plant and animal life of a particular region. (5)
191 A substance that oxidizes another substance. (7)	 203 A hole or passage made by a drill. (8)	 217 Waste matter carried away in sewers or drains. (6)
193 The relative incidence of a particular disease. (9)	 205 Discharge of oil which reaches bodies of water. (3,5)	 224 Air pollution by a mixture of smoke and fog. (4)
199 Applicat ion of ozone to water for disinfecti on or for taste and odour control.	 209 A person who has some pathogen to which he is immune but who can pass it on to others. (7)	 229 An insecticid e that is also toxic to animals and humans; banned in the United States since 1972. (3)